



3

↑

1

β-D-GlcpNAc

(I)

wherein R is a terminal reducing L-rhamnose or D-GlcpNAc and n is a number from 3 to 50, and wherein said polysaccharide component is covalently bound to the protein component or protein fragment component of said conjugate.

89. (Twice amended) The method of eliciting protective antibodies specific to group A streptococcal polysaccharide according to claim 81, wherein the conjugate is administered with a carrier selected from the group consisting of saline, Ringer's solution and phosphate buffered saline.

90. (Twice amended) The method of eliciting protective antibodies specific to group A streptococcal polysaccharide according to claim 81, wherein the conjugate is administered with an adjuvant.

93. (Amended) The method of eliciting protective antibodies specific to group A streptococcal polysaccharide according to claim 81, wherein the conjugate is administered in a dosage amount of about 0.1 μg to about 10 μg per kilogram of body weight.

#### In The Specification

Please replace the paragraph on page 7, ln. 29 – page 8, ln. 4 with the following:

Fig. 4 graphically illustrates the indirect bactericidal assay using washed human blood to which various sera were added to the tubes containing RPMI and complement as outlined in Example 1. The initial inoculum was nine CFU of group A-type 6 Streptococci. Figure 4A shows the growth of the organism in the rotated tubes containing normal rabbit serum. Figure 4B shows the growth in stationary tubes with human serum having a high ELISA titer reactive to the group A carbohydrate. Figure 4C shows the inhibition of growth with the same human serum as in Figure 4B but in a rotated tube.